THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, November 22, 1811. No. 1303

...TED BY JOHN SCULL ...ket Street, next door to the ...corner of Front Street.

...ms of Publication.

...e PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is pub...d every Friday morning, at Three ...llars per annum, payable half yearly ... advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

...ituate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country round the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

Came to the place whereon

the subscriber lives, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, a small black COW, cropped in the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN PORTER.

November 5, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Wanted to purchase,

A fresh Milk Cow. Enquire at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the District of St. Charles, Territory of Upper Louisiana.

The undersigned has for Sale the following Tracts of Land:

No. 1 of	374 arpens.	No. 8 of	226 arpens.
2	287	9	520
3	312	10	440
4	235	11	333
5	330	12	457
6	210	13	420
7	217	14	300

Most of them contain a part prairie and a part of well timbered land, situated near the Dardenne river, on which are saw and grist mills, in a settled part, about 5 miles from the Missouri, and 12 miles from St. Charles. For further particulars apply to J. A. TARASCON, at Louisville, A. BEELEN, at Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

A. RUTGERS.

FOR SALE.

Two excellent New-York made

COPPER STILLS,

with Pewter Worms, in compleat order, well worthy the attention of any person who may be desirous of establishing a distillery; the one containing 240 gallons, and the other 80 gallons, with large heads. Apply to JAMES PATTERSON, Coffee Mill Maker and Lock Smith, near the corner of Fourth in Wood street, who constantly has on hand a large and general assortment of Hardware, Coffee Mills, *&c &c.* which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, 12th Nov. 1811.

Boarding and Lodging.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the new building next door to Mr. Woolman Gibson's, at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where every necessary attention will be paid to those who may apply.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1811.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY PUBLICATION,

CALLED

THE PIONEER,

TO CONSIST OF A

Series of Papers,

Liberal, Critical, Literary, Moral, and Theological.

BY THE REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

TERMS OF THE PIONEER.

1. It shall be printed on a fine royal paper, duodecimo, and with a handsome new type.

2. A number consisting of twelve pages, shall be issued weekly, composing at the end of each half year, a neat volume of 312 pages. Price to subscribers, one dollar fifty cents.

3. Subscribers shall engage a series of essays for not less than six months.

4. The price of each volume shall be paid on the delivery of the first number.

5. Each number shall be distributed to the subscribers in town, soon as it comes from the press, and shall be forwarded to the country, as the subscribers may direct, at their expence and risk.

6. The first Essay shall be published so soon as a competent number of subscribers can be had to defray the expences of the publication.

☞ Literary friends are requested to contribute their aid, in what, it is hoped, they will pronounce a laudable attempt to cultivate society. They will have the goodness to post-pay whatever communications they may make through the medium of the post-office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks, four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's inn sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, *&c. &c.* and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

AN APPRENICTE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA

AT the battle of Pr...w, in which the opposing General obliged the great King of Prussia to raise the siege of that city, the King in his retreat found the left wing thrown into considerable disorder, which obliged him to advance on the full gallop. On his way his horse stumbled near to a wounded soldier, who perceiving the King, said to him—"Sir, if you do not place two or three pieces of cannon on yon eminence and a defile below, your wing will be lost"

The soldier at the same time pointing with his finger to the place he meant, to the position of which the king had not much attended. His Majesty turned his eyes towards the spot; and, thoughtful some moments, took from his finger a ring of some value, and gave it to the soldier, saying, "if you survive, come to me, and bring with you this ring."

He immediately left him, and giving orders agreeable to the advice of the soldier, checked the progress of the enemy, and preserved the wing of his army, which otherwise would have been exposed to be cut to pieces.

About a month afterwards the soldier, having been cured of his wounds sufficiently able to walk, came to the King, and presented him the ring, when Frederick immediately gave him a captain's commission.

The new officer, whose name was Schruzer, behaved so well at the battle of Rosback, that he was made a Major and Lieut. Colonel. At the affair of Rosback, the King hesitating in what manner to act, sent one of his aids-de-camp to bring Schruzer to him. He asked his opinion, followed his advice, and succeeded. This procured Schruzer a regiment, and a rank of Major General.

TURKISH PUNISHMENT.

In May last some robbers broke open the tomb of the mother of the Sultan Selim, at Constantinople, and robbed it of gold cloths and precious stones to the value of 150,000 piastres. Suspicion alighting on some Sclavonian slaves, they were taken up and put to the torture; two of them refusing to make confession, were impaled in the streets of Constantinople, and remained alive, but in dreadful agony, 22 hours.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

A collection was made to build the hospital of Bedlam. Those who were employed to gather this money came to a small house the door of which was half open; from the entry, they overheard an old man scolding his servant maid, who, having made use of a match in kindling the fire, had afterwards indiscreetly thrown it away, without reflecting, that the match, having still the other extremity dipped in sulphur, might be of further service. After diverting themselves awhile with the dispute, they knocked and presented themselves before the old gentleman. As soon as they told him the cause of their coming, he went into a closet, from whence he brought 400 guineas, and reckoned the money in their presence, he put it into their bag. The collectors being astonished at this generosity, which they could not help testifying their surprise at, told the old fellow what they had heard.—"Gentlemen, said he, your surprise is occasioned by a thing of very little consequence. I keep house, and save or spend my money my own way; the one furnishes me with the means of doing the other; and both equally gratify my inclinations. With regard to benefactions and donations, always expect most from prudent people, who keep their accounts." When he had spoken thus, he turned them out of his house without ceremony, and shut the door, not thinking half so much of the 400 guineas which he had just given away, as the match which had been thrown into the fire.

FEMALE COURAGE.

With respect to courage, the author of *L'Apologie de beau Sexe*, relates a story, which if true, has seldom been equalled by man. A servant girl of Lisle, remarkable for her fearless disposition, laid a wager that she would go into a charnel-house, at midnight, without a light, and bring from thence a dead's man's skull. Accordingly at the time appointed, she went; but the person with whom she had made the bet, intending to terrify her, had gone before, and hid himself in the place.—When he heard her descend and take up the skull, he called out in a hollow dismal voice, "Leave me my head!" The girl, instead of discovering any symptoms of horror or fright, very coolly laid it down, and said, "Well, there it is, then!" and took up another; upon which the voice again repeated, "Leave me my head!" But the heroic girl, observing it was the same voice that had called before, answered in her country dialect, "Nea, nea, friend, yo' cannot ha' two heads!"

INTERESTING TRIAL.

The facts of the following case have been published in all the papers of the empire a few months since, and have been read with universal admiration. The gentleman who alone, and armed only with a knife succesfully resists the attack of a gang of nine desperate ruffians, armed with guns and swords, is between 60 and 70 years old. He has been deservedly honoured with the dignity of knighthood by the Duke of Richmond, and is now sir John Purcell.

At the cork assizes, Maurice Noonan stood indited for a burglary, and attempt to rob the house of Sir John Purcel, at Highfort, on the night of the 11th of March inst. The trial excited considerable interest, and the court was crouded at an early hour on Monday. Every body seemed anxious to hear the narration of a transaction, in which, on one side, though the guilt exhibited may be but too frequently equalled, the courage and intrepidity, and coolness displayed on the other has been never exceeded; and seldom indeed, has it been matched in the history of human resolution.

Sir John Purcell was the first witness called——He said, that on the night of the 11th of march last about one o'clock, at night, and after he had retired to bed, he heard some noise outside the window of his parlour. He slept on the ground floor, in a room immediately adjoining the parlour. There was a door from one room into the other—but this having been found inconvenient, and their being another passage from the bed chamber more accommodating, it was nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour was placed against it. Shrotly after Sir John heard the noise in front of his house, the windows of the parlour were dashed in, and the noise occasioned by the feet of the robbers in leaping from the windows down upon the parlour, appeared to denote a gang of not less than 14 in number, it struck him——He immediately got out of bed, and the first determination he took being to make resistance, it is with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occured to him that having supped in the bed chamber on that night a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon, which happily he found, before the door, leading from the parlour into the bed chamber, had been broken. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to his bed chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against the nailed up door expeditiously displaced and immediately after this door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when this door was thrown open, the light streamed in through the large windows in the parlour, afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed; and thus, while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw, standing before him by the brightness of this moonlight a body of men all armed and those who were in the van of the gang he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with the case knife, and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door—and in a moment after one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room.—Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife at him, the point of which entered under the right arm, and in a line with a nipple and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robber's body until Sir John's hand stopped its farther progress.

Upon receiving this thrust, the villain reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed: and shorly after another advanced, who was received in similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room, on which a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand which had the but broken off at the small and which had a piece of cord tied round the barrel and stock near the swell. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer and without betraying any audable motion whatever, that might point out the exact spot which he was standing in, he calmly caiculated his own safety from the shot which was preparing for him. He saw that the contents of the piece were likely to pass close to his breast without menacing him with at least any serious wound, and in that state of firm and manly expectation, he stood without flinching, until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlesly lodged in the wall. It was loaded with a brace of bullets and three slugs. As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with the knife, and wounded him in the arm which he repeated again in a moment, with similar effect; and as others had done, the villain upon being wounded, retired, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Sir John's mind recognised the deepest sense of danger, not to be oppressed by it however, but to surmount it. He thought that all chance of preserving his own life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers, than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not loose a moment after the villains had entered the room to act with the determination he had adopted; he struck at the fourth fellow with his knife, and wounded him, at the same instant he received a blow on the head, and found him grapled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed repeatedly at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery from the blood of the wounded man, Sir John and his adversary both fell; and while they were on the ground, Sir John thinking that his thrust with the knife, though made with all its force did not seem to produce the decisive effect which they had in the beginning of the conflict he examined the point, of his weapon with his finger, and had found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay strugling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully straighten the curvature in the knife; but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was loosing constraint and pressure; and in a moment or two after he found himself wholly released from it—the hands of the robber were in fact by this time unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, the knife being no longer serviceable. At length the robbers finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, lifted the bodies out of the windows, and took them away. When the robbers had retired Sir John placed his daughter in law and grand child who was his only inmates in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out till daylight appeared. The next day the alarm having been given, search was made after the roobers: and Sir John having gone to the house of the prisoner Maurice Noonan, upon searching he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun with which one of the robbers had fired at him. Noonan was immediately secured and sent to goal; and being visited by Sir J. Purcell, he acknowledged that Sir John "had like to do for him" and was proceeding to show (until Sir John prevented him) the wounds he had received from the knife in his arm.

An accomplice of the name of John Daniel Sullivan was produced, who deposed, that he was one of the party that met at Noonan's house to rob Highfort house—that they were nine in number, and had arms—that the prisoner was one of the number, and that he carried a small gun. Upon the gun (which was in court) being produced, with which sir John Purcell had been fired at, the witness said that it was that with which the prisoner was armed the night of the attack.—Witness said he did not go into Mr. Purcell's house—that two men were killed and three severely wounded, out of the nine of which the party consisted. He said he was induced to come forward and give evidence, upon hearing that two men of the name of Cushing, who were innocent, were accused of being of the party that attacked sir John's house. He did not hear that informations had been sworn against him before he delivered himself into custody.

The witness stood a long and vigorous examination by Mr. O'Connell—but none of the facts seemed to be shaken, though every use was made of the guilty character of the witness.

The prisoner made no defence, and judge Mayne then proceeded to charge the jury in a manner the most copious

and conspicuous, and at the same time earnestly exacting for the prisoner whatever could be expected from a junction of the purest humanity with justice. He commended with due approbation the bravery and presence of mind displayed, through a conflict so unequal and so bloody, by sir John Purcell. The jury, after a few minutes, returned their verdict—Guilty

London paper.

From the Connecticut Courant.

"The tree is known by its fruit."

Apply this unerring maxim to the federal and democratic administrations of our goverment, and mark well the results.

The powers of the federal government commenced March 4, 1789. All along prior to that period, for several years back, our country had been in great distress and confusion. Without regular commerce, without money, without credit, and agitated by civil discord; it seemed to be doubtful whether its independence would prove "a blessing or a curse." Now mark what followed. No sooner had the government gone into operation, under the auspices of Washington and his wise and patriotic coadjutors, than "nerves was given to industry, and life to commerce. The oil of gladness brightened the face of labour, and the whole country wore the smile of prosperity." Yet notwithstanding all this, the antifederal party, "with inextinguishable zeal and incessant activity obstructed every operation of government to the utmost of their power." They excited, at different times, two formidable insurrections; these, through the wisdom and firmness of the federal government, were quelled. There was an Indian war upon our frontiers; this was extinguished.

In the year 1793 and 4, orders, and then again afterwards new orders, were issued by the British government, with respect to the capture of American vessels. In consequence of these orders many American vessels were captured, and war with England seemed inevetable. At that perilous crises, an *honest* attempt at negociation was made, much against the will of many self stiled patriots. Mr. Jay, with the olive branch in his hand, was sent over to England as envoy extraordinary. A commercial treaty was made; and, in 1795, it was ratified, in spite of clamor, threats and violence. The effects of that treaty utterly disapproved the assertions and predictions of its opponents: for, during the whole time of its continuance, the American commerce was in a condition of unexampled prosperity—except what is suffered, for about two years, from the French.

In 1795 and 6, the French made piratical depredations upon our commerce, to a great extent. Mess's. Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry, were sent as envoys to France, to accommodate existing differences. They were treated with contempt, and returned unsuccessful. In the year 1798 (negociation having utterly failed) the accumulated aggressions and reiterated indigaities of France were repelled with spirit and firmness. The French cruisers were chastised, some were captured, the rest driven from the American seas. And thereupon the French Republic requested an amicable settlement, which was completed in 1801. Both the British and French governments, in their respective treaties, promised reparation: the British government performed its promise, the French government did not.

At the period that terminated the reign of Federalism, our country was at peace with all the world, prosperous at home, and respected abroad. It had risen, in 12 years, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of man.

On the 4th of march, 1801, Mr. Jefferson took into his hands the reins of government. Never before was there a nation in so favourable and prosperous circumstances. He himself was constrained to acknowledge, that it was "in the full tide of successful experiment." A navy it had sufficient for self-defence, good markets, and extensive and lucrative commerce, and a vast increasing revenue. Nothing was wanting, but the continuance of honesty and wisdom at the helm.

For several of the first years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, his hands were tied up with respect to commerce, by Jay's treaty; and trade being left untouched, there was a yearly increase of revenue. In the meanwhile, what he could do he did. He, in effect, declared himself the head of a political party. The friends of Washington, who had co-operated with him in raising and exalting the nation, he discarded, and gave their offices to minions and sycophants.—The navy, or at least a considerable part of it, he gave up to destruction; and then substituted for stout frigates the mockery of gun boats. Next to paper shot, or valorous proclamations, gun-boats were considered as the best means of defence and annoyance—gun-boats which cost the nation a million and a half of dollars, and have been, and can be, of very little use else than imprison its own vessels.

Soon after Jay's treaty expired by its own limitations, Mr. Jefferson began to put in operation his long-cherished system of commercial restraints—The non-importation act was passed at a time when our trade with England was very flourishing and profitable; long before the British orders in Council existed. At length out came the embargo, in 1807, which ever since, has been followed up with every kind of commercial restriction which the wits of man could invent.

It is idle to pretend that these self destrutive measures were made necessary by the two great belligerents, without any fault at home. The federalists affected a complete settlement of differences, at one time with England, and at a another time with France, under as unfavourable circumstances as any that have happened since: and it required only the same firmness and impartial uprightness to have accomplished it again.

Judge now the two trees by their fruits; and you will perceive that of Washington's planting to be the tree of political life, and that of Jefferson's planting tobe the tree of political death. The Washingtonian system of administration raised our nation to a most exalted pitch: the Jeffersonian administration has debased, depressed and plunged it, in the same ratio. Compare the present condition of our country to what it was ten yeaas and half ago; when the reign of democracy began. What a striking contrast? Then, in amity with all nations; now, in amity with none that can help or harm us. Then, possessing a formidable fleet of stout frigates; now, a fleet of puny Gunboats. The enjoying the harvest of a rich commerce; now, its commerce nearly destroyed root and branch.—Then, having a vast revenue and full treasury; now a lean revenue, and an empty treasury. Then its trade protected by its navy; now its *boats*, contemptible to an enemy, watching every nook to make prizes of American vessels and so raise a revenue to government from the spoils of its own citizens. Then, all its mechanics employed and well paid; now, a great part of them out of employment, and many compelled to betake themselves to Canada in quest of a livelihood.

What a fallen country! What an astonishing and lamentable change has 10 years of democracy brought forth! And can the people always be so blind as to follow the men who have thus deceived them.

From the Philadelphia Gazette

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 4, 1811.

At 12 o'clock to-day the members were counted, and found to be 120—So great a number never appeared on the first day. Mr. Randolph moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker at 1 o'clock. The election, however, was immediately gone into, and Henry Clay, (Ken) was declared duly elected. Pat. Macgruder was re-elected clerk, and all the other officers of the House continued.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, a committee was appointed to join a committee of the Senate, for the purpose of waiting on the President, and informing that the two houses had formed a quorum, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them.—Mr Pitkin and Dr Mitchell were appointed on the part of the House; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gaillard on the part of the Senate.

About half past 2, the committee returned from the President, and Dr. Mitchell reported, that they had waited on the President, who had assigned to-morrow, at 12 o'clock to communicate to them by message.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin 500 copies of rules and orders of the House were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, Mr. Coles, the President's private secretary, entered the hall and delivered the speaker a message from the President, accompanied with a large bundle of documents.

The message was read by the clerk.

The clerk then proceeded to read the documents. The first consisted of correspondence between Mr. Foster the British minister and Mr. Munroe secretary of state.

July 2d—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

This letter expresses the regret felt by the Prince Regent, that Mr. Pinkney should have found it necessary in obedience to the orders of his government, to resign the office of minister at the court of St. James; expresses a hope of the continuance of friendship between the two nations, &c.

July 6th—Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Is happy to learn there is a disposition in the British government to continue a friendly intercourse, &c.

July 3d—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

In this letter Mr. Foster enters into a full detail of the situation and conduct of Great-Britain, respecting the blockading order of May 1806, the French decrees, and the British orders in council. The decree of Berlin is considered as a direct act of war, a measure unauthorised by precedent or the laws of nations. He says G. Britain would have been justified in prohibiting all neutral commercial intercourse with France; instead of which she allowed its continuance, but through Great-Britain. For the orders in council, France only was to blame, and such nations as submitted to her unjustifiable decrees. France declared the Berlin decrees in retaliation, but a recurrence to facts and events would prove her the aggressor. Bonaparte would allow no blockade to be legal unless the blockaded place was invested by land as well as the ocean.

To this definition of a blockade G. Britain would never submit. The ports from Brest to the Elbe were strictly blockaded with an adequate naval force—France declared the British isles in a state of blockade, with scarcely a single vessel to enforce such a blockade. America appears to concur with France, that Great-Britain is the aggressor, as appears by Mr. Pinkney's correspondence respecting the blockade of 1806: but such is not the fact: Great-Britain has acted only on the defensive—The British are ready to repeal the orders in council as soon as the decrees are repealed, and commerce restored to the situation in which it stood previous to the issuing of those decrees. Duke of Cadore's letter of August 5, to Mr. Armstrong, no proof of repeal. The decrees had since been pronounced the fundamental laws of the empire—The imperial edicts of Fontainbleau, of Oct. 1810, was built upon those decrees—The letter of the Duke of Massa to the President of the council of prizes was proof that the decrees were still in force: he cautiously avoids saying they are not repealed, but speaks of the new attitude taken by America as the cause of releasing. They were not repealed in November 1810. They are not now; though American vessels may have been restored in consequence of the most unexpected non intercourse with Great-Britain. If repealed at the time, all vessels would have been immediately restored.—The non-intercourse Mr. F. considered a monstrous attack on the commerce of Great-Britain, assisting Bonaparte; and Mr. F. concludes with urging the injustice of the non-intercourse, and demanding its repeal.

July 11—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

This letter is explanatory of conversation held on the day previous.

July 12—Mr. Foster to Mr Munroe.

Mr. Foster desires to know what is the determination of the American government in relation to the non-intercourse; as the Prince Regent will expect information on the subject on the return of the packet.

July 23—Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Mr. M. would not enter into the question of priority of aggression—no aggression would justify the British orders. They were a deadly blow on our commerce, not a retaliation of like for like. Bonaparte's decree respecting the blockade of the British islands was an empty threat. The licence trade was not viewed by the President in that favourable light mentioned by Mr. F. The embargo and non-intercourse laws, are measures to which we have a right to resort, without giving just cause of offence. If now the non-intercourse operates to the injury of one power, it is because she rejects the friendly offers accepted by the other. The decrees are repealed.—Proof, the duke de Cadore's declaration of August 5. No objection that it was to take place at a distant day.—Must have faith in the solemn declaration of a government. What injury to Britain to have done the same as France? The release of the New-Orleans Packet, the Grace and Anne, evidence of the repeal. You produce no instance of American vessels being taken going to or from Great-Britain. The Emperor's speech to the deputies of the Hanse Towns does not prove their continuance as to us. The decree of Fontainbleau, relates not to the high seas. The letter of Massa affards unequivocal proof of their discontinuance. All things are in accord with the repeal, so far as we are concerned. The vigorous operation of your orders, taking American vessels, presents the multiplication of proofs.

July 27—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

Wishes to know if M. M. was satisfied with the partial repeal, &c.

July 25—Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

The non-intercourse must continue. Good faith requires it—It can be repealed only when the orders are revoked.

July 28—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

Explanations, complaints of misunderstanding, &c. with much reasoning to prove the decrees yet unrepealed.

Oct. 1.—Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Complaint of being wrongfully misunderstood.

Oct. 17—Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster.

Communication of letters from the Charge des Affaires at Paris and at London, to procure the repeal of the decrees, as well as a copy of a letter from lord Wellesley to the American Charge des Affaires at London, mentioning documents sent to Mr. Foster.

Oct. 22—Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Foster has not received the dispatches of lord Wellesley, but is in daily expectation of them. Should his government retaliate our non-intercourse, it will be with reluctance and pain.

Wednesday Novembr, 6.

The whole of this day has been spent in reading the documents accompaning the message of the President yesterday. The first correspondence read was that of Mr. Morier, Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe, relating to the affair of the President and Little Belt. [We say the *affair* of the Little Belt, and the *Murder* on board the Chesapeake.] Mr. Foster does not allow that our armed vessels have a right to give chase in the manner of the President. Mr. Munroe asserts we have the right in common with all independent nations; and no nation practices this right more than Great Britain. Mr. Foster thinks it is evident, from the testimony of the officers on board the President, as given at the Court of Enquiry, that Rogers had determined to have an engagement at all hazards, long before he was within speaking distance, and most certainly have seen the inferior size of the Little Belt. Mr. Monroe says, he intended merely to see who the Little Belt was, and give her a friendly salute.

Mr. Foster gives the Protest of the British Government against our taking possession of West Florida, a province of Spain, the ally of Great Britain, especially when she was so engaged in her contest with Bonaparte for the maintainance of her independence. Mr. Monroe now says the seizure was not occasioned by that circumstance; but because the U. S. would not look on peaceably and see the Floridas establishing an independent government, when they had a title to territory by firm purchase, it being, quite to the Perdido, a part of Louisiana and included in our purchase of France. Mr. Foster says the seizure was ungenerous and unjust; that England, as the ally of Spain, is bound to set matters *right*, though he does not say how it shall be done. Mr. Munroe says we have a right to it by way of indemnification for the many spoliations and outrages on our commerce a dozen years ago, for which they never paid a cent, as well for the violation of our treaty with them by shutting the port of New Orleans from us in 1802, as a place of deposit; for which they have never given any satisfaction, and indeed would not listen to any terms of negociation since 1805. Mr. Foster says, he has sent to the Prince Regent the reasons offered by the American government for the occupying of Florida, and knows not what steps His Royal Highness will take. Mr. Monroe observes, that the subject of title may yet be debated hereafter, when the Spanish government shall be duly establised.

There was much correspondence read between Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Smith, our charge des affaires at London. Mr. Russel, our charge des affairs at Paris. Lord Wellesly, the duke de Cadore, &c. relative to Mr. Pinkney's return, the appointment of Foster the iniquity of the orders in Council, the certainty of the repeal of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, &c. &c. Mr. Pinkney says to the secretary of state that he cannot get us satisfaction from the British ministry, nothing but evasion and delay, and therefore advises firm and spirited measures.

Russel says the French do and will continue to harras our commerce,—not under the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, therefore we ought to be less dissatisfied and the British are greatly culpable in not revoking their orders in council.

There was a long correspondence of Erving and the secretary of state; but a motion being made to that purpose, the reading was dispensed with. The message and documents, were referred to the committee of the whole, and 5000 ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pitkin enquired for the corresponence between our government, and Mr. Serurier, but was not to be found among the documents. No, that is not fit for the public eye; the administration dare not show it.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

The appointment of the usual standing committees of the house was, on motion of Mr. Dawson, postponed till to-morrow, in order to give further opportunity to the new Speaker to make the better selection; so that he will have till Monday next, for that purpose. The committee of elections consisting of Messrs. Findley, Macon, Emmott, Fisk and Pleasant, were appointed to-day: and to that committee was referred the petition of John Taliaferro, of Virginia, presented by Mr. Burwell, complaining of the improper election of John Hungerford, a sitting member from Virginia, in the house.

No other business was done, and the house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Friday, Nov. 8.

The different standing committees of the house were ordered.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, a committee of seventeen were appointed to bring in a bill apportioning the sentation of the states, accord the last census.

The petition of certain inhab. of Louisiana territory, presented session, praying for a territorial verument of the second grade, on tion of Mr. Rhea, was referred to select committee.

A member from Massachusetts sented the petition of Benjamin Mer ril and Alexander Richards, of New buryport, stating, that the pe relying on the Presidents procl of Nov. 2, 1810, that the Berlin Milan decrees were repealed, shipped a cargo of fish to Nap which had been immediately seiz under those decrees; and asking relief of Congress. Referred to committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of George Armroyd & Co. The petitioners state that they had due them, on their own account and commissioners from the islands of St Martins and St. Croix, nearly 90,000 dollars, due before the President's proclamation of Nov. 1810; that a cargo of rum from there had been seized by the custom house officers of Philadelphia, for violating the non-intercourse in this case they pray for relief; also ask that they may be allowed to receive the produce of those islands for about 60,000 dollars, still due them. Mr. Seybert moved that the petition be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Wright, of Maryland, objected to the reference. He would make no distinction: all should equally suffer the consequence of violating the non-intercourse act. Besides, what would Bonaparte say to this violation of our pledge in the admission of British goods or produce of British colonies?

Mr. Seybert said he had done his duty in presenting the petition. He had himself given no opinion of its merits; but it ought to take the usual course.

It was referred, all rising in its favour except six.

A message was received from the President by his secretary, consisting of a letter from Turreau, and another from Serrurier, to our secretary of state, full of the tenderest affections of his royal and imperial majesty towards America, and a conviction that the "glory, interests and happiness of the two nations, are inseparably and eternally connected." Referred with the message, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bacon offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the operation of the several limitation acts, so far as they bar the payment of loan office certificates, indents for interest on the public debt, final settlement certificates, commissioners certificates, army certificates, credits given in lieu of certificates cancelled, credits where no certificates were given, invalid pensions, and lost or destroyed certificates. Resolution carried.

A message from the Senate, Mr. Varnum appointed on the joint committee of enrolled bills. The House ordered the appointment of a member on their part.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the House resolved on the appointment of two chaplains, with the Senate, to interchange weekly.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

[*From the Boston Gazette, Nov.* 4.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday we received Lisbon papers to the 28th Sept. by the brig Coromandel, capt. Messervy.

We do not find in them any letters from the Grand Armies, nor any information of any movements therein.

The verbal accounts state, that nothing had occured in the armies

One of the papers contain President Madison's proclamation for convening congress; and the Editor conjectures, that one of the subjects to which the attention of Congress will be called, will be the interdiction of American commerce to Spain and Portugal; And that as the American trade to St Domingo was interdicted in the *demand of France*; that the submission to her influence will extend to the trade to the Peninsula.

The papers contain numerous accounts of affairs of *attacks* and *defences* by the various partizan patriotic corps in Spain. The hatred of these devoted patriots to Frenchmen had been (very naturally) increased to its highest pitch, by the murders and atrocities which the blood drinkers of France had perpetrated in all the districts which opposed their inroads; *Mina*, *Lango*, *Mortir*, (Empecinado) *Sanchez*, *Manillo*, and others continued at the head of the desperate corps, and daily made great numbers of the French detachments find their sepulchres. The English continued liberally to supply them with arms, ammunition &c.

General Ballasteros was at Algesiras, where the French was expected to make an attack; and he had made preparations to repel it

Marshal Beresford had his head quarters near Lisbon, from whence he was

sending reinforcements to the Portuguese army.

The great army is stationed in Portugal in two large columns: the first under lord Wellington, has 23,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, in front of Almeida; the second column, under Gen. Hill, has 15,000 infantry, and 2,500 cavalry, forming a line from Elvas to Castello Branco; each column is strong in artillery. The Portugues troops under Gen. Beresford are now well disciplined, and commanded by British officers; they have no amount in cavalry, but their infantry, effective in the field, is 62,000; and ten regiments of riflemen are now raising, which are by far the most useful troops, on account of the rocky and mountainous state of the country.

The French are weak in Spain, and are now concentrating themselves as fast as possible, to prevent the desultory warfare of the Spaniards.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of October 6.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Lydia, Waite, from London, from whence she sailed on the 25th of September.

The arrival of the Lydia has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers of the 25th of September, from which we have made the following extracts.

The King remained much as our previous advices left him, and no hopes were entertained of his ever recovering.

LONDON, September 24.

Courier Office, half past oclock.

Letters from Lisbon of the 9th September, state, that the French after plundering Villa Franca, retired towards Astorga; their head quarters are in front of that town. General Abada has moved to Molina secca.

Marshal Marmont's army continues to desile towards Old Castile. It is said this army will be replaced by several corps from the army of the centre. They will proceed by the Talavera road to Placentia. It is reported that Soult would shortly return with a great part of his army to the Gaudiana.

Official News from the Armies in Spain

Mina, constantly pursued by General Reille in Navarre, was in want of arms and ammunition: he threw himself into Biscay with a part of his band, and marched always by night in the mountains, reached on the 6th of August the port of Moric, where English vessels waited for him. He received 600 firelocks and some thousand cartridges, and immediately resumed his route through the mountains.—Gen Cassareli, informed of his movements marched against him a detachment commanded by Col. Lanobere. Mina was surprised at day-break; all his convoy of arms and ammunition taken, and was forced to escape through the woods, leaving on the field some hundreds killed and wounded.

RICHMOND, *November* 4

We congratulate the public on the recovery of upwards of eleven thousand dollars of the money stolen from the treasury, has been distributed in different hands; and we sincerely hope, that from the very great exertions already made and is still making, that nearly the whole of it will yet be recovered. The trunk containing the notes had in the first instance, been deposited with a mulatto woman for safe keeping, and the greater part of the money was obtained from her. Several persons, not yet publicly accused, are strongly suspected of being accomplices.

NEW-YORK. Nov. 11.

Ferry Late from Portugal.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing brig Young Soldier, Calder, from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 7th of October. Capt C. informs us, that the armies remained almost inactive, and that no battle of any importance had taken place for many weeks.

THE PRESIDENT's MESSAGE,

Reached Boston on last Friday morning, at four o'clock (64 hours from Washington City) an instance of dispatch unequalled we believe in the records of express riding, the distance being 500 miles, and the progress by land.

Four days later from England.

The passengers in the ship Oroneko, Cpt. Richards, arrived in town at two o'clock yesterday morning from the Hook in an open boat.

The passengers are, Mr. Wm. Gracie bearer of dispatches from France and England; Mr. Renwick, and Mr. Bradish. They left Liverpool on the first ultimo.

By this conveyance the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th of Sept. inclusive, and though they contain nothing important to an American reader, yet the subsequent Extracts may be some-what interesting.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A privy council is expeted to be holden at the Treasury Chamber on Tuesday next, for the further prorogation of parliament till the 30th Nov. to assemble then for the dispatch of public business. The urgent necessity of additional supplies is stated as the ground acknowledged by ministers for the adoption of this measure.—The Prince Regent is expected to preside in person at the council.

Very extensive preparations have been made at Amsterdam for the reception of Bonaparte.

Lord Wm. Bentinck has returned from Sicily, very unexpectedly. In several interviews his Lordship discovered that an entire change had taken place in the political sentiments of the court of Palermo a change by which it was not disguised, our friendship was no longer considered desirable, and by which the continuance of our forces on that Island would be deemed intrusive.

In consequence of the arrival of Lord Bentick, all the ministers have been summoned to attend a cabinet council to-morrow.

The conduct of the Sicillian Court is not difficult to be accounted for—the Queen of Sicily is aunt to the Emperor of Austria; and the Emperor of Austria is father-in-law to Bonaparte.

Our port letters of yesterday, we regret to state, furnish a melancholy catalogue of ship-wrecks caused by the severe equinoxial gales which have pervailed during the last three days.

Within the last few days the following arms and military stores have been sent from the Tower, to be shipped for Malta and Spain, 15,000 stand of arms 3,000,000 ball catridges, 3,000 barrels powder, 60 tons lead, one shipload rockest, 2,000 pistols, 94 pieces brass ordnance, 2,000 sabres, and 20,000 pikes.

Government has received dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated the 8th inst.—The British head quarters remain at Fuente de Guinaldo; but it is evident that the two armies will shortly come in contact. Lord Wellington's force, increased by the late reinforcements, was nearly equal to that of the enemy, and never since the commencement of the contest, was the British cavalry more numerous and in finer order.

NEW-YORK, Novem. 8

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, an Express arrived from Washington, with despatches from Mr. Foster for his government, to go out in the ship Magdalen, which vessel sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool.

A Charleston democratic paper of the 1st instant says "The French brig Diligent captain Mailliel, anchored in the roads last evening from a cruise. The Diligent is the brig that was in Philadelpia, about 3 months ago; she has ninety men on board, has captured 14 prizes and BURNT them ALL and is in distress."

On Friday last, between 20 and 30 men who had received $60 bounty, left Newyork for Amboy, to go on board the French privateer Marengo sailed, but when in the offing, discovered an armed vessel,—put back, and anchored under the lee of Sandy-Hook. It is supposed to be the British brig Coliori that has brought the Frenchman to his moorings.

We are informed that the United States sloop of war Wasp, now in New-York is under sailing orders, and is to depart in a day or two for England and France, with a messenger. From this it is evident, that our government do not contemplate an immediate rupture in our foreign relations.

Extract of a lettes from Archangel, dated September 11, 1811, to a marcantile house in New-York.

"To judge from appearances, it is not improbable there may be a broil on the Continent. This country it is said, have 350,000 men under arms on the frontiers; and if Napolean has leisure from Spain and Portugal, he will, in all probability, attempt to inforce the same measures in this country in which he has succeeded, in almost all others on the Continent; and, as Russia will not submit without a contest we may date the termination of the present peace when ever Spain or Portugal shall be evacuated or subdued."

Distressing Shipwreck.

By several vessels which arrived yesterday from North Carolina, we have received the distressing news of the wreck of the schooner Hiram, of Providence, on Ocrococke Bar.

The following information relative to the above mentioned vessel and the unfortunate passengers, we have collected from the people in this city. The Schooner was chartered by a Mr. Perrin of New Haven, to carry himself and family to Wilmington North Carolina. There were on board more than 20 persons, among whom were Mr. Perrin and family, Mr. Fraser, of Woodbury, (Conn.) and several others names not known; all of whom were supposed to have perished. It is said several dead bodies were on shore, among them were two women and a child.

In November, 1809, there were within 30 miles of this town 26 cotton mills in operation, containing 20,000 spindles, and 13 erected not ready to run. At the present time, there are 75 mills within the same distance, containing 51,454 spindles, and are capable of containing one hundred and 11 thousand 350 spindles, making an increase of 36 mills, and 31,454 spindles, in less than two years. *Providence Gaz.*

All the accounts from France, confirm the complete failure of Bonaparte's great scheme of manufacturing sugar from beets. The sugar produced will not pay the expense of extracting.

It is said, that Aaron Burr is yet in Paris—principally supported by the gratitude of our young countryman, the celebrated painter Vanderlin,—who, was so much indebted in his early years to the patronage and generosity of Aaron Burr.

Singular and unfortunate Error.

In the days of Salem witchcraft, a conscientious lady informed the civil authority, that a very wicked female in her neighbourhood who vended *pies and cakes* merited severe punishment. The judge in those days of error and superstition, was exceedingly irritated; and from the similarity in pronunciation, misunderstanding the informer to mean *poisoned cakes*, immediately condemned the poor inoffensive baker woman to be executed.

THE SEASON.

The papers of Charleston, (S. C.) state that the peach trees in that neighbourhood are in full bloom—those of Alexandria announce a second crop of young apples—and in Fairfax county, Virginia, they have ripe strawberries of excellent flavor!

Every arrival from Ireland furnishes additional symptoms of an approaching revolution in that ill-fated land. Accumulating taxes, restraints upon the freedom of the press, arbitrary exertions of crown authority, above all, attempts to surpress the rising spirit and indignation of the degraded catholics are every day adding fresh fuel to the flame of discontent.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 22, 1811.

A report has been circulated here, that the Indians had defeated Governor Harrison. This is altogether a fabrication, and would be unworthy of notice, had it not been published in some newspapers.

We have received Kentucky papers to the 14th inst. and it appears from them, that the last accounts from the army was the letter from Gov. Harrison to Gov. Scott, published in our last.

From the best information we can collect, it appears certain, that no serious opposition will be made by the Prophet, and that he will be deserted by all the tribes who have heretofore adhered to him, on the approach of the army towards his town.

The trial of General Wilkinson is drawing to a close—all the testimony on the part of the prosecution has been given in, and the Court Martial adjourned for a few days in order to give time to the General to prepare his defence.

The second jury, in the case of the United States *vs* Alexander Grassin, captain of the French privateer Diligent, has been discharged by Judge Washington, at the court lately held in Philadelphia. The jury were out of court nine days without being able to agree upon a verdict.

The powder works of Messrs. Nemours & Co. of Brandywine, were blown up lately by means of an iron ball introduced into the pounding mill. Fifteen hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the villain.

General Hampton has resigned his commission as brigadier-general in the army. The cause which is understood to have produced the resignation of gen Hampton, has grown out of circumstances occuring at Frederick town, in the case of general Wilkinson, and which as we have heard them, are as follows:—Gen. Wilkinson required of the court martial, the attendance of Col. Cushing as a witness in his behalf; and the court accordingly issued their summons for his appearance before them—Col. Cushing, however, was under arrest, by the orders of gen. Hampton, and the latter positively refused to release him. Application was then made to the secretary at war, and he, by the president's command, issued his mandate for the appearance of Col Cushing before the court martial, at Frederick town—Gen. Hampton then perceiving the inefficacy of further resistance, and viewing the interference of the war department as a virtual release of Col. Cushing from his arrest, thought proper to tender his commission to the executive,

Alex. Gaz.

PROSPECT OF A COUNTRY PHYSICIAN.

From the "Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill."

In the autumn of one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, I returned to my parents who received me with rapture. My father had reared for me a likely pye bald mare. Our sadler equipped me with horse furniture, not forgetting the little saddle bags, which I richly replenished with drugs purchased at Boston.—With a few Books and my surgeon's instruments in my Portmanteau, and a few dollars in my pocket, I set out with a light heart to seek practice, fame and fortune as a country practioner.

My primary object was to obtain a place of settlement. This I imagined an easy task, from my acquirements and the celebrity of my preceptor.—My first stop was at a new township, though tolerable well stocked with a hardy laborous set of inhabitants.—Five Physicians of eminence had within a few years attempted a settlement in this place. The first fell a sacrifice to strong liquor: the second put his trust in horses, and was ruined, by the loss of a valuable sire; the third quarrelled with the midwife and was obliged to remove; the 4th having prescribed, rather unluckily for a young woman of his acquaintance, greviously afflicted with a sympathy, went to the Ohio, and the last being a prudent man, sold his books and instruments for wild land, and raised his own crop of medicine, was actually in the way of making a great fortune; as, in only ten years practice, he left at his decease, an estate, both real and personal, which was valued at one hundred pounds lawful money. This account was not likely to engage the attention of a young man upon whose education twice that sum had been expended.

In the next town, I was assured I might do well, as a physician, if I would keep a grog shop, or let myself, as a labourer, in hay season, and keep a school in the winter. The first part of the proposition is heard with patience; but at the bare mention of a school, I fled the town abruptly. In the neighboring town they did not want a physician, as an experienced itinerate doctor visited the place, every March, when the people had most leisure to be sick and take physic. He practised with great success especially in slow consumptions, charged very low, took his pay in any thing and every thing. Besides, he carried a mould with him to run pewter spoons, and was equally good at mending a kettle and a constitution.

Extract from an Irish newspaper.

It is an old observation in domestic economy "when the family dine abroad, the kitchen is silent at home." Our emigrant gentry have realized the adage, they dine in London, and we hunger in Dublin; this evil had its origin in the history of our masters. "set a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil." They came here among Cromweil's paupers, and they returned lords. Time and revolution have performed wonders, the men who waded through blood to distinction, have written their biography in the misfortunes of nations. Ireland and France have an historical and genealogical affinity nearly the same. A Corsican wields the sceptre of one nation, and a Birmingham fanatic legislates for the other; the descendants of Conde are begging in England, and the O'Neals are digging potatoes in Desmond.

History appears in two characters in England to speculate in our lives and properties, register us as barbarians and rebels; this is the complexion they put upon affairs, because in the annals of pirates, *success* is the *first feature* in their *notions of rectitude*. Redmond O'Hanlon is named a robber in the statistical history of Armagh, and the men who wrote it, proclaim themselves honest because they possess the power and the plunder. So far is one part of history plausible, because no one dare trace misfortune by a fair investigation; if we dare do so, we would defy the world to show any other character of Redmond O'Hanlon, but that of a high and indignant spirit, who would retalliate on the spoilers of his patrimony, and the murderers of his kindred; and dispute with his single arm, the right of retaliation and the justice of vengeance; Redmond only wanted an army to be the avenger of his country, heaven has written his right, and hell only is his antagonist.

From the last Washingtonian, an excellant paper printed at Windsor Vermont.

LEGISLATURE of VERMONT.

Tuesday Octo. 22.

Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to lay before this House such documents and papers as he may have in his hands containing the evidence of the repeal or modification of the Berlin and Milan decrees, "so that they have caused, to opperate against the U. States."

This is what I call "a bone to gnaw." If governor Galusha can master it he will show his superiority over other men in the U. S. It is however, only laid upon the table, and there I suspect Mr. governor will let it lie, without medling with it—this year at least. Newyork paper

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FOR SALE,

A Mulatto Woman, a slave for life; she is turned of 30 years of age, strong, healthy and active, and is an excellent Cook. For particulars apply to E. CARR, in Fourth Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1811.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8 miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

A Housekeeper wanted.

A sober, decent, clean Woman, with a good character, will find a good place, by applying at the Office of this Gazette.

November 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of Andrew Pearce, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 16th of December next, as the subscribers will meet on that day at the house of the late deceased to make a settlement of the estate.

LEWIS PEARCE } *Admnrs.*
PHILIP SMITH, }

November 20, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the 10th of October last, a dark brindled COW, has a white back and belly, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES MATTHEWS.

November 16, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Doddridge's Sermons to young persons
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do
Potter's Antiquities of Greece. 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor. 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays

November 20, 1811.

A WATCH LOST.

THE person who carried off a doubled cased Silver Watch, from Mr. Spencer's back buildings, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The makers name Leslie & Price, Philadelphia, No. 103. Nov. 21, 1811.

NOTICE.

The partnership of

Robert Spencer, J. B. N. Smith, & Jonathan Mayberry,

Iron masters, is dissolved.

November 9, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 280 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

WANTED

A Barkeeper.

A young Man of sobriety, and who is capable of keeping accounts, will meet with a good situation on application at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

November 14, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 .1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent an extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

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FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M.Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store. They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c. or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his schsol room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse;* where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, in June last, a dark brown MARE, 7 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, has some white hairs in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM M'KNOWN.

October 26, 1811

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE
STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China,

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's— Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1846	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	800	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Dyer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	600	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blakedell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 238, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.